

LODGE TO DEFER NEW PEACE STEP

Knox Resolution Deferred Until Return of More Senators to Capital.

WILSON REMAINS SILENT

Impression Given That Treaty Again May Be Submitted for Ratification.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 20.—No word came from the White House today about President Wilson's intentions in dealing with the German peace treaty, rejected yesterday by the Senate. White House officials absolutely would not discuss the outlook.

At the Capitol discussion turned almost entirely on the Knox resolution, declaring the war ended and adding the President to initiate an international conference to organize a world peace tribunal.

The Knox resolution will not come up Monday and probably not until the end of next week, Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, announced. Many Senators have gone away, and it has been agreed to make no move immediately. Further, it is desired to give the President a chance to indicate his course, if he desires. The general opinion is that the President will veto the Knox resolution if it comes Congress.

While the general opinion of Senators was that the President would not send the treaty back to the Senate, an impression was gained at the White House, despite official reticence, that this course was highly probable. According to comments as to his attitude toward the future of the treaty, it is other than his own. The President has kept himself free to take any course he chooses, though few of his intimates believe he will be a candidate again, he is free to do so.

May Support Hitchcock.

But the President is not in physical condition to carry a fight for the treaty through the campaign, and if he makes it an issue the logical candidate to support it other than himself would be Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), who has managed the Senate fight for ratification. The other candidates all want to keep the treaty issue out. It is left to Senator Hitchcock, and the possibility that the President's backing on the treaty issue and the war policy he has announced might make him the nominee of a distinct fifth to the National Senatorial Presidential stock to-day.

Possibility of a renewed effort to reconsider the vote that rejected the resolution of ratification of the treaty caused some flurry in Senate circles this afternoon when it became known that Senator Cummins (Iowa), President pro tempore, was doubtful about his ruling last night that held the motion to reconsider out of order. The general view of Senators was that the ruling was erroneous, but no appeal was taken, and it stood. But some Senators were disposed to reopen the issue, renew the demand for reconsideration, and, if the ruling were repeated, appeal.

This programme, however, was cut short by the announcement that the treaty document actually had been delivered at the White House and was beyond the Senate's control. It was taken there by Secretary of the Senate Sanderford and delivered in person to Secretary Tamm, who gave a receipt for it, reading:

March 20, 1920. Receipt is acknowledged of the treaty of peace with Germany signed at Versailles June 28, 1919. Time, 11:45 A. M. March 20, 1920. J. P. TAMM, Secy.

The correctness of Senator Cummins' ruling thus became a purely academic question and promptly lost interest. The Knox resolution immediately succeeded it as the question of the hour. But before this was possible the movement for a reconsideration vote attained such proportions that Senator Lodge sent one of his lieutenants to investigate it. The report came back that the effort would not be pressed. Senator Leffort (Wis.), parliamentary leader of the mid reservationists, flatly told his colleagues that with the treaty back in the President's hands there was no longer opportunity for a reconsideration.

There is general desire to give the President ample opportunity to show his hand and indicate his next move before the Senate proceeds with the Knox resolution, but this does not mean that the Senate will wait indefinitely. The President may return the treaty to the Senate for another consideration. Senator Lodge said this should be done as it would not be considered until after the November election, meanwhile remaining in the Foreign Relations Committee. If once taken up again by the Senate, he added, it would be considered in the light of more information, for the committee would call on Col. E. M. House for a copy of the process verbal of the Versailles proceedings and other data that have thus far been withheld

from the Senate, though the President was asked for them.

The Senate was not in session to-day, but the Knox resolution was introduced in the House by Representative Tinkham (Mass.) and will be passed by an overwhelming majority in that body, according to the best information. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee without debate. The one serious uncertainty concerns adopting it over a Presidential veto. Many Senators, representing both parties, expressed to-day belief that the President would veto it. They base this on the fact that if he signs it and ends the war the treaty will become merely an academic issue; there will be no longer any pressing need to make peace. Many insisted that the President, realizing this, would veto the resolution and force the Treaty of Versailles into the campaign as the dominating issue.

Without exception among Senators seen to-day the opinion was that the President would make a political mistake if he postponed peace by vetoing the resolution, but the possibility that he would do so was regarded very seriously. Opinion was that a resolution declaring peace easily would be adopted in the House over a veto, but the Senate was considered doubtful if the President should exert his power there. The general view was stated by Senator Norris (Neb.), who said:

"If the President does not interfere to influence Senators, or does not veto it, Congress would be almost unanimously for the Knox resolution. If he does oppose it he will exactly reverse his campaign slogan and instead of keeping us out of war will keep us in. I think he will veto it and that it will pass over the veto."

Senator Ashurst (Ariz.), who has been a supporter of the President second to few in loyalty, said that the President would veto the Knox resolution, and Senator Leffort said the same thing, both giving the same reason: that by no other procedure could the President keep his issue alive.

Senator Hitchcock said he was positive that the attempt to reconsider the ratification vote would not be made, adding that he should know if it were considered. He thought the Senate was right in sending the treaty back to the President. It gives the President opportunity to indicate his course.

"The President will not act precipitately," he said. "I anticipate he will indicate his attitude toward the future of the treaty, and if he does so, I think he will be a candidate again, he is free to do so."

Text of Knox Resolution.

Here is the text of the Knox peace resolution: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is authorized to declare that the state of war between the United States and Germany is at an end, and that the President be and he is authorized to initiate an international conference to organize a world peace tribunal.

Further resolved, that the United States reaffirms the policy expressed in the act of Congress of August 29, 1918, as follows: It is hereby declared the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It is the policy of the United States to maintain a general increase of armament throughout the world and the authorization and request is made in said act to the President that he invite all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication in a peaceful settlement and to consider the question of disarmament and to submit their recommendations to their respective Governments for approval. It is hereby requested.

Further resolved, in the language of said act, that the representatives of the United States in said conference shall be qualified for the mission of eminence in law and by devotion to the cause of peace, and said representatives shall be appointed by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

FRENCH TURN FROM WILSON ON TREATY

Continued from 4th Page.

will continue to sit in a Council of Ambassadors. He is now waiting instructions from Washington.

The defeat of the treaty in the Senate provoked little comment by the French press, it having been foreseen. La Liberte says this afternoon that ratification by the Senate is impossible now unless the President takes the initiative and submits an entirely new text which contains the Republican reservations.

"The Senate's new vote reveals again the state of things, which, unhappily, are not new; namely, that anxiety exists in the direction of the political affairs of the United States," it says. "The consequence is the division of power between two hostile elements—the President and the Senate. The United States, in so far as her conduct of world affairs is concerned, finds herself suffering from a paralysis worse than President Wilson's malady. It is to be feared that this paralysis will last until the next Presidential election, thus preventing America from playing the role she should in the allied coalition."

The media to-morrow will charge the Democrats who remained faithful to President Wilson with having blocked the ratification of the treaty and will assert that the Democrats who voted for the treaty did so because they saw that the American people wanted it ratified with reservations. The vote in the Senate shows, it will say, that the American people insist that Congress reserve the right of giving aid to Europe only when that body shall deem such aid necessary.

BRITISH DISCOUNTED DEFEAT OF TREATY

Actual Rejection Excites No Particular Comment.

LONDON, March 20.—The rejection of the German peace treaty by the United States Senate brought out little comment today in the London newspapers, as the outcome had been foreseen. "Just as we had expected," was the expression in official quarters. Of the afternoon newspapers only the Westminster Gazette made editorial comment. It placed the blame for the situation upon the treaty making system of the United States. "A proper democratic control of foreign policy is very necessary," says the newspaper, "but it is clearly equally necessary to be most careful in investing the machinery to enable it to operate."

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—The Daily Post commenting editorially on the action of the United States Senate in adopting a new treaty reservation expressing sympathy for the aspirations of the Irish people and declaring the hope that Ireland would have a Government of its own choosing in the near future, says:

"The American Senate surely has overstepped the bounds of good sense, to say nothing of good taste, in adopting a reservation to the peace treaty on Ireland. It has as much as said it will welcome the emergence of Ireland into full independence. That is hardly neighborly. It is an insult to the Irish people and a declaration of the kind of international meddling which the Senate professes to condemn in the covenant of the League of Nations."

A sensible Briton knows, of course, that such resolutions are not to be taken quite seriously. They are, in fact, mere concessions to the Irish extremists in the United States; the Senate long has

shown a quick responsiveness to Irish 'pull.' None the less they have an undoubted element of danger. Unhappily there are hysterical patriots among us who may be worked up easily by certain interested writers and speakers to resentment of American interference with purely British affairs. This is a fact that the Senators would do well to remember, especially at the moment when it is of vital importance to the world that Anglo-American relations should be most cordial.

At the same time, the Senate's unfortunate reservation ought to warn our own Government of the serious consequences further 'shilly-shallying' with the Irish question is likely to entail. Truly the Irish question is international."

SINN FEINERS SENT TO ENGLISH PRISONS

Irish Courts Are Guarded by Armed Policemen.

DUBLIN, March 20.—There was a roundup of prominent Sinn Feiners throughout Kerry early this morning. A number of them were put aboard a destroyer by military authorities, their destination presumably being an English prison.

The conditions under which Justice Moore and Justice Gordon are holding court at Roscommon is considered indicative of the precautions being made to protect some of the public men. Six armed policemen guard their lodgings at night, others follow their carriage when they drive to the court, and while they are presiding at sessions the court room is guarded by plain clothes men.

UNABLE TO SUCCOR AMERICANS IN BERLIN

Commissioner Suggests Removal of Women to Safety.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 20.—No American was killed or injured in the fighting which took place in Berlin with the downfall of the Kapp revolt, according to a message received today by the State Department from Ellis P. Dressel, American Commissioner in Germany.

The message said there might be further trouble. Representations have been made to this Government that the American women in Berlin should be removed to a place of safety. Under the existing relations with Germany, this Government cannot do anything officially to get Americans out, but it is said Mr. Dressel has been authorized to assist in whatever way he can.

The State Department has no specific information as to the number of Americans now in Berlin. The majority of them are business men. There are a few tourists. The lack of exact information is due to the fact that this Government has granted no passports direct to Germany so far and all applicants have had to get permission to travel to some neutral country adjoining Germany or to the allied zone of occupation and make their arrangements from there. Most of the Americans entered Germany with the permission of American or British authorities at Coblenz or Cologne.

CRUISERS AT KIEL SEIZED.

Sailors Take Three Ships—Wittelsbach's Captain a Suicide.

HAMBURG, March 19.—The German cruisers Schwarzenburg, Regensburg and Wittelsbach were taken possession of at Kiel without bloodshed this morning by sailors at the naval station, after the Government troops in the station had been disarmed, according to reports from Kiel received here. The officers of the cruisers were deported and the white flag hoisted over the vessels. The captain of the Wittelsbach, the reports add, committed suicide by shooting.

CORK MAYOR KILLED AFTER A WARNING

Irish Fear Reprisals All Over Island as Result of Assassination.

CORK, Ireland, March 20.—The sensational murder this morning of Lord Mayor MacCurtain has not yet been solved, but it has become known that two days ago he received a threatening letter, which he regarded as a joke. The letter directed the Lord Mayor to prepare for death, as he had been doomed. A special meeting of the Cork City Council was held to-night and Mayor MacCurtain's body will be removed to the City Hall, where it will lie in state until Monday.

Two hours before the Lord Mayor was murdered Constable Murtogh of the Royal Irish Constabulary was shot dead in the street. His body was riddled with bullets.

When the police visited MacCurtain's house to make inquiries for inquest purposes admission was refused to them. The Lord Mayor's body, draped in the Sinn Fein Volunteer uniform, lies in his residence, which is guarded by Volunteers. A public funeral will be held two hours after the murder a large force of military visited MacCurtain's home and searched the room where the body was lying.

It is held that the crime could not have been committed by Sinn Feiners, as one of their own number, and many residents of Cork are expressing fear of reprisals which may affect all of Ireland.

The murder of MacCurtain followed an attempt Thursday night against the life of Lord Stockley, who was an Alderman in the Cork Corporation in the Sinn Fein interest.

The City Hall was closed today and all business in the municipal office was suspended. The Sinn Fein flag floated at half staff over the building, and a mourning card on the main entrance door bore the inscription: "Passed in consequence of the death of 'The Mayor' MacCurtain, first Republican Lord Mayor of Cork." Various functions connected with the public life of the city have been cancelled.

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